

KISSES NOT EARTHLY

Mrs. Vanderbilt Tells Court About Osculations.

RECOUNTS LAST COURTSHIP

Denies Any Coercion on Her Part and Declares that Persistence of Aged Woof Finally Won Her Consent—Says She Claimed to Be Able to Read Sealed Letters.

New York, Sept. 10.—Mrs. May Pepper Vanderbilt finished to-day her third day in the witness stand in the lunacy proceedings brought to have her husband, Edward Ward Vanderbilt, adjudged incompetent.

She told of Vanderbilt's courtship, and explained the kisses she is said to have given to several aged admirers. At the conclusion of her testimony, Mr. Vanderbilt's counsel, ex-Judge Griffing, of River Head, started to sum up for the respondent. He had not finished when adjournment was taken this afternoon.

Ex-Judge Griffing, who was questioning Mrs. Vanderbilt on cross-examination, asked the medium to tell of Mr. Vanderbilt's courtship when she was called to the stand. For the first time Mr. Vanderbilt, who has sat hunched up in his chair throughout the hearing, and apparently heard little that went on, sat upright and smiled reassuringly.

"It started about a year ago," said Mrs. Pepper-Vanderbilt. "I think it was then that Mr. Vanderbilt proposed to me. But I told him no. I said to him: 'My dear friend, I have had one experience in the matrimonial line, and that is enough.'"

Wins by Perseverance.
"But he was persistent, so persistent. He continually reopened the subject, and I began to soften. I told him that if I married again it would interfere with my work, and perhaps break my contract to deliver lectures. He then said to me: 'Dearest, when we are married you can go on with your work and do anything that you like.'"

"So I became engaged in December of last year," continued Mrs. Vanderbilt, "and in June this year we were married. Mr. Vanderbilt has been a kind husband to me, very kind."

When the medium was asked about the lumber merchant's gifts to her she said she got the St. Mark's avenue house as a wedding present, and spent several thousand dollars of her own money in fitting it up. Because of this, she said, Mr. Vanderbilt gave her the Eightieth street house. She said she offered to give him a quit claim deed for this house so that he could take it back any time he wanted it, but he told her he trusted her, and would not take the deed.

Mrs. Vanderbilt said that her husband

never consulted her about the new will he made before his marriage, in which he gave her the two Long Island farms, \$10,000 in money, and other property, besides making her executrix of his estate, and custodian of the property left to his two daughters. She denied that she coerced him in any way in drawing up this will.

Lawyer Griffing then tackled the story given by the young woman who called herself Caroline Boynton Darrell, which included the most damaging testimony against the medium. She said that the mysterious witness' right name was Darrow. The medium was asked about the story that Miss Darrow or Darrell told of going into the room of J. Edward Allen, of Providence, one night and finding the medium weeping and embracing Mr. Allen. Miss Darrell had said that Mrs. Pepper told her she had just succeeded in materializing the spirit of Dr. Winslow, an old lover, who committed suicide.

"That is a lie," said "Bishop" Maynard.

"Did you ever have any love affair with Mr. Allen?"

"Never."

"Miss Darrell swore that once when you and she were in Mr. Allen's office in Providence you asked her to go out into the hall, and that she peeped in through the keyhole and saw you and Mr. Allen kissing and caressing each other. Is that true?"

"Part of that may have been true. But it is to say that I asked Miss Darrell to go into the hall. I probably kissed Mr. Allen, but I did it before her eyes. I have kissed Mr. Allen hundreds of times; but it was the kiss of spiritualism that I gave him. It is delivered upon the cheek at parting, and has no relation to any other kind of a kiss and no earthly significance. It is spiritualistic in character, purely."

Kisses Elder Markwell.

"How about the time when Miss Darrell says you kissed old Mr. Markwell, one of the elders of your church, at your home, in Madison street?"

"That was a kiss of the same character. I have kissed Mr. Markwell many times, probably, but never on the lips."

"Never."

"No, never. Always upon the cheek, the spiritualistic kiss at parting. Among spiritualists such kisses are common. I always do it when parting from friends in the light as I have seen it."

Answering other questions, Mrs. Vanderbilt said she never had advocated free love, denied the divinity of Christ, or aspersed the Bible.

Lawyer Rosenberg then handed up a sealed letter addressed to her, with the initials "B. E." on the corner.

"Can you read this now?"

"I cannot."

"Will you try to read it?"

"I am ready and willing to try, but I can do nothing without the influence. I do not control the spirit; the spirit controls me."

Lawyer Rosenberg then put the letter in the medium's hands, and continued, "How about getting 'Bright Eyes' on the job? You admitted that she showed up on schedule time at your meetings. Let's have her now."

"As I have said many times, Bright Eyes will only come when the conditions are harmonious. They are not harmonious at this time, not by any means."

"You read this letter if I give you \$2, your regular price?"

"I couldn't read it if you gave me a

million. I never read a sealed letter in my life. The spirits may read them, but I can't."

"Can't you call on any of the spirits for help? 'Bright Eyes,' 'Red Light,' 'Charley the Horse,' 'Thundercloud,' 'Fiddlers,' or the spirit 'Roosters'?"

When Mrs. Vanderbilt did not reply, Lawyer Rosenberg said that his case rested.

Ex-Judge Griffing was most oratorical in summing up his case in the afternoon. The lawyer said that Mr. Vanderbilt never believed that spirits materialized, but that disembodied spirits can communicate to mortals through the means of mediums. He can believe anything he pleases as long as he doesn't violate the law.

Judge Griffing spoke of several crimes that have been committed on behalf of the petitioner, and said that burglary was one of them.

Judge Griffing will finish to-morrow morning, and Lawyer Rosenberg will then take but a short time in summing up his case. Commissioner Ketchum said it would not take him long to instruct the jury, so that the case will undoubtedly be decided to-morrow.

WAR BALLOON PROVES SUCCESS.

British Army Experts Pronounce Test of Airship Satisfactory.

London, Sept. 10.—A successful test of the new British war balloon was made to-day at Farnborough, the experiments proving the worth of the airship.

The airship embraces some novel features of construction. The gas bag is sausage shaped, and sustains a car made of aluminum and canvas. It is fitted with wings and huge propellers, the engine being operated with petrol. Fifty members of the Royal Engineers maneuvered the car for half an hour. The big airship behaved beautifully as it circled about the Common.

The ship ascended to a height of 500 feet, amid cheers. At that height the steersman stopped the motor and the ship remained stationary. The velocity of the wind was fifteen miles an hour.

Then something appeared to go wrong with the motor, necessitating a premature descent, and the trial trip came to an end. Copper, the American inventor, who is responsible for the motor and mechanical fittings, stood at the engine in the fore part of the ship and controlled the steering plane, guiding the ship's course. The mishap that caused the suspension of the trial was a broken driving belt. It did not interfere with the trial, which was satisfactory.

ACCUSED OF BOLD SCHEME.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 10.—William T. Hall was arrested to-day, having been indicted for conspiracy to compel the Big Four Railroad to pay \$10,000 for injuries which he claimed to have received in the Fowler (Ind.) wreck last January.

Evidence is that Hall went to the scene of the wreck, tore off his clothing, and bruised his arm, laid down by the burning baggage car, and was carted out on a stretcher to the hospital, where a week later he was discharged.

Ocean Steamships.

New York, Sept. 10.—Arrived: Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Bremen September 2; Germania, from Naples August 28.

Arrived out: Kaiser Wilhelm II, at Bremen; Vaterland, at Antwerp; Koenigin, at Gibraltar; Suederland, at Rotterdam.

BID ON GOTHAM BONDS

Nine Hundred Offers Made for \$40,000,000 Issue.

MORGAN SYNDICATE WANTS ALL

His Bid Will Not Be Considered, It Is Stated—The Total Is Five Times Amount of Issue—Nearly Half of It Will Go to White Bond Company. Records Broken by Competition.

New York, Sept. 10.—The city's \$40,000,000 4½ per cent gold-bond issue was subscribed for more than five times over, according to the bids that were opened in the comptroller's office this afternoon. More than 900 bids were received, 836 of which will be tabulated, the others being irregular and, therefore, thrown out.

The bids aggregated \$397,566,420. It took nearly five hours to read the bids off. The sum of \$4,143,188.40, which accompanied the bids, being 2 per cent deposit, is withdrawn from circulation and will be locked up without earning capacity until the bids are tabulated and the bonds awarded. The clerks in the comptroller's office were working until midnight on the job. It will probably entail three more days' work before it will be known who will get the bonds. The sale will measure up close to the rate of 102, according to the calculations of Comptroller Metz and Deputy Comptroller McCooey.

Breaks All Former Records.

According to old-time officials in the comptroller's office, no such competition for municipal bonds was ever known in this country. The most spirited bidding in the city's history for its bonds before this was in 1894, when \$7,000,000 at 3½ per cent was offered. The issue went at the price of 106.12 to 106.94.

The sale to-day drew a crowd which simply swamped the comptroller's office. The hallways and corridors adjacent to the office were jammed. City officials, clerks from nearly every bond house in the city, bidders and spectators, pushed and jostled to hear the bids read off. Practically every person had a pad and was dashing off names and figures. Every telephone in the building was in constant use, and scores of persons rushed out to use telephones in the immediate neighborhood.

There were two bids for \$40,000,000, the entire issue. One was made by what is known as the Morgan Syndicate. It offered to take the \$5,000,000 corporate stock at 100.67 and the \$3,000,000 assessment bonds at 100.67. None of the bonds will go to the syndicate.

The Abraham White Bond Company, composed of Abraham White and Samuel Ryerly, both of whom have won fame as "shoeing bidders" on bonds, also bid on the entire \$40,000,000.

Officials of the comptroller's office said

to-night that the White company would likely get at least \$16,000,000, if not \$18,000,000. The company bid 102.50 on \$11,000,000 worth of the bonds, and also made bids for \$1,000,000 each at these figures: 102.01, 102.02, 102.53, and 102.55. There were also bids of \$1,000,000 each by the company at 101.87 and 101.88. These may be awarded to the concern.

FEVER EPIDEMIC IN HOSPITAL.

Nine Women Employees of Gotham Infirmary Stricken.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, Sept. 10.—Eight nurses and one woman clerk are victims of an epidemic of typhoid fever which has broken out in Gouverneur Hospital, where there are some 120 patients. Seven of the cases are progressing satisfactorily, but the recovery of one of the victims is doubtful, and another is in a serious condition.

The utmost secrecy has been maintained to prevent the news from being made public, and even after the officials of Gouverneur Hospital were informed that the facts were known, they refused absolutely to give any information, referring all inquiries to Dr. S. T. Armstrong, superintendent of Bellevue and allied hospitals. Dr. Armstrong was later seen at his home, 144 East Thirty-seventh street. He admitted the truth of the report, and said that six of the afflicted nurses were being cared for at the New York City Training School, on Blackwells Island, while the remaining three were under treatment at Gouverneur Hospital.

TEN SAVED FROM CREMATION.

Philadelphia Police Drag Lodgers from Burning Tenement.

Philadelphia, Sept. 10.—Ten men and women, the slumbering occupants of a lodging-house at 306 North Tenth street, were saved from suffocation and possibly death from fire shortly after 4 o'clock this morning by two alert policemen of the Tenth and Buttonwood street station. While patrolling adjoining beats on Tenth street, Smith and Waters, the policemen, discovered smoke issuing from the upper-story windows of the house kept by aged Mrs. Michael Fritz, who is blind.

The bluecoats rushed to the house, forced open the front door and ran through the dark hallway to the rear portion of the first floor. Upon a couch in the kitchen they stumbled across Mrs. Fritz, who was sleeping, unaffected by the smoke which filled the upper portion of the place. Eight others were dragged out of the house, and one jumped from a second-story window and was seriously hurt.

TO-KALON CLARET
Makes a delightful punch or sangaree a special grade for this purpose. Five bottles for \$1.00, delivered anywhere in the city.

To-Kalon Wine Co.
Main 993. 614 14th St. N. W.

Store Hours Are Now from 8 Until 6; on Saturdays, Open Until 9 P. M.

Hecht's

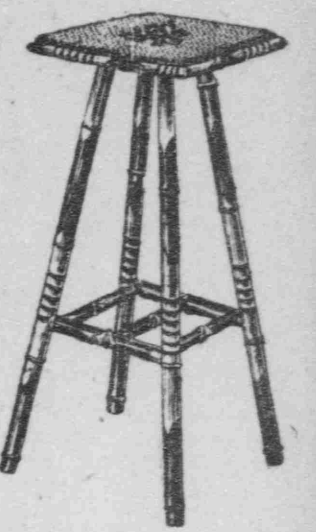
513-515-517 Seventh Street N. W.

WHERE YOU CAN HAVE IT CHARGED.

For To-day—
This Handsome
Bamboo Table
Only

39c

Very strongly made Bamboo Table, 24 inches high, with top and under shelf covered with fine grade matting. Easily worth 75c. One day at 39c.



Bigger and Busier Grows the Furniture and Carpet Discount Sale.

It's because the 25 per cent discount applies to ALL furniture, and 15 per cent to ALL floor coverings—not an undesirable lot of stuff, as in some sales about town. Note these—

Sideboards.

	REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
Quartered Oak.....	\$69.00	\$51.75
Quartered Oak.....	\$43.00	\$32.25
Quartered Oak.....	\$35.50	\$26.63
Quartered Oak.....	\$26.75	\$20.07
American Quartered Oak.....	\$19.50	\$14.63

Chiffoniers.

	REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
Polished Oak.....	\$13.49	\$10.12
Golden Oak.....	\$11.50	\$8.63
Quartered Oak.....	\$23.50	\$17.63
Gloss Oak.....	\$10.50	\$7.88
Gloss Oak.....	\$6.50	\$6.22
All-quartered Oak.....	\$30.00	\$22.50

Dressers.

	REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
Golden Oak.....	\$32.00	\$24.00
Golden Oak.....	\$27.50	\$20.63
Oak.....	\$19.89	\$14.92
Oak.....	\$15.50	\$11.63
Oak.....	\$13.49	\$10.12
Bird's-eye Maple.....	\$29.50	\$22.12
Bird's-eye Maple.....	\$28.75	\$21.57
Mahogany finish.....	\$35.00	\$26.25
Mahogany finish.....	\$25.00	\$21.00

Extension Tables.

	REGULAR PRICE	SALE PRICE
Quartered Oak.....	\$36.75	\$27.57
Quartered Oak.....	\$33.50	\$22.13
Quartered Oak.....	\$33.50	\$17.63
Golden Oak.....	\$16.50	\$12.38
Golden Oak.....	\$12.98	\$9.74
Golden Oak.....	\$9.00	\$6.75
Golden Oak.....	\$7.69	\$5.77
Golden Oak.....	\$6.29	\$4.72

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Morning and Evening Advertising Mediums.

Advertisers spend their money with the newspapers that the people read. Sometimes the bulk of advertising goes to evening papers; sometimes to the morning papers. There is no hard-and-fast rule governing the choice of mediums, but, whether morning or evening, the newspapers most freely used by the judicious advertiser are those that give him the best results. There is no sentiment in this. It is a straight business proposition. An advertiser often patronizes a paper which personally he does not care to read, but which reaches the class of readers he desires to reach. He will tell you so. He would not be a successful advertiser if he pursued any other course.

Publicity is the thing sought—the most profitable publicity.

In almost every city there are newspapers—usually more than one—whose circulation is such, in both quality and quantity, as to leave no room for doubt as to value. The Washington Herald is such a newspaper, and the advertiser who fails to recognize that fact, who delays the recognition, is standing in his own light.

The Journalist, some little time ago, printed the following, which was promptly seized upon by many morning papers to strengthen their appeals for advertising patronage:

"The morning paper prints but one edition, and on an average can depend on four readers in each family. The evening paper prints four to five editions, and has about one reader to every four papers. The morning paper is the family newspaper, and the one you want in your business."

There is truth in the statement, but it is not wholly true. By way of drawing a contrast between the flash evening paper—which appears at intervals after 9 o'clock in the morning, with glaring headlines, and which nobody takes seriously enough to read, save in a cursory manner—and the complete, well-put-together morning newspaper which goes into the homes, the stores, and the offices, and is read through and through, The Journalist's statement above quoted is literally true. "The morning paper is the family newspaper and the one you want in your business."

But there are good evening newspapers, as well as good morning newspapers, in most cities—papers fit to go into the homes, and which do go into the homes, and which are valuable advertising mediums beyond dispute. To say that either the evening or the morning field has exclusive or overshadowing advantages is absurd. It all depends upon the newspapers.

Washington has, in the past, been called "an afternoon newspaper town," in considering the twin subjects of circulation and advertising,

just as Philadelphia came to be generally recognized as "a morning newspaper town." But the situation here has changed since the advent of The Washington Herald. Washington may still be, and is, an afternoon newspaper town, but it is "a morning newspaper town" as well. The reason is clear. It is found in the fact that, through this newspaper—not quite a year old—the advertiser is reaching more readers, more by thousands, than he could ever before reach through a morning medium at the Capital.

As has already been said, it all depends upon the newspapers whether there are more evening or more morning readers in any city. This is evident wherever an analysis is made.

The assertion that an evening paper possesses an advantage as an advertising medium over the morning paper, or the morning paper over the evening paper, just because the publication hour is in the evening or the morning, is ill founded—particularly ill founded here at Washington, where people have ample opportunity for reading, morning or evening. The newspaper that is worth reading will be read—not necessarily always when it is fresh from the press, but some time during the day—morning, noon, or night.

As there can be no hard-and-fast rule governing the advertiser in choice between morning and evening mediums, so likewise can there be no fixed rule or standard as to other phases of advertising. For instance, take Sunday advertising. Sunday papers for years have been more liberally patronized than the editions, morning or evening, of any other day in the week. But does this prove conclusively that Sunday advertising is the best? While many big houses apparently have felt that Sunday advertising was absolutely essential to, and inseparably associated with, complete business success, other big firms—great houses like Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia and New York, and Woodward & Lothrop, Washington—have expanded and prospered wonderfully without using a line in the Sunday newspapers. To-day a strong tendency against so much Sunday advertising is manifested in many quarters—notably in New York—in the belief that it has been overdone; yet nobody will soberly contend that Sunday advertising does not pay. Whether it pays better, however, to come before the public once a week with large spreads, rather than use space less elaborately day in and day out, is still a mooted question which the advertiser—the large advertiser—is now endeavoring to solve. For the modest or medium advertiser experience has demonstrated that superior results are achieved through the daily or weekday issues,

wherein his announcement is not overshadowed or lost in a maze of sections or pages.

All this is preliminary to a few words about The Washington Herald. From its first issue it asked nothing in support by way of gratuity. It started well grown. With a circulation never falling below 27,000, it had something to offer to its friends and patrons—something tangible and substantial. It could give results. It has given results—uniformly good results—to the advertiser. It has given better results all the time because its clientele has increased. To-day, with over 30,000 regular readers—readers who believe in the paper, take pride in its growth and success, and who are watching its advertising columns—The Washington Herald is not only a good advertising medium, but an exceptionally fine advertising medium. Its readers are its friends and well-wishers. Most of them have been with it from its initial issue. Nearly three-fourths of them are local readers—residents of Washington and of Washington's suburbs, who do business with Washington merchants, and who, believing in clean, sane, and honorable methods, like to find business announcements in the columns of this newspaper. There is nothing experimental about such advertising. The experimental stage was passed long ago. The advertiser will tell you that it has paid and is paying—paying handsomely. Advertising in such a newspaper cannot help but pay.

Being a new newspaper, The Washington Herald is not leading in volume of advertising, but it has carried and is carrying a generous amount of it, and it is proud of the high character and standing of the firms represented in its columns. All its advertising is clean. It accepts no other kind. It wants business—more business—and expects to get it. Its fine circulation is the best possible guarantee that it will get it. But it asks and will accept clean advertising only. It censors all its columns, and intends to adhere to that policy. Fakers and frauds that gain ready access to the advertising columns of other newspapers—other newspapers that likewise lay claim to respectability—cannot buy space in The Washington Herald at any price. And so it will continue.

The autumn season is now at hand. Vacations are over. Washingtonians are returning. Soon the Capital will be itself again. Business promises to be brisk. There is no better way for the Washington merchant to get his full share of this business than to include The Washington Herald in his arrangements for the fall and winter advertising campaign. It is a business-getter, this newspaper—the most widely read morning newspaper Washington ever had—and it is in position to prove, whatever may be said in favor of other mediums, that this city is now "a morning newspaper town"—decidedly "a morning newspaper town."

Are you a subscriber of The Washington Herald? If not, now is the time to add your name to the growing list by having the paper delivered at your home. Daily and Sunday, 35 cents per month; daily only, 25 cents; served at your door bright and early. Telephone Main 3300. SUNDAY ISSUE—No color and no comic supplement, but a compact, newsy newspaper.